

The Pocahontas Times.

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DIPHTHERIA. Isolation and Disinfection Paper 3.

Diphtheria is a most highly contagious disease, readily communicated from person to person. As it is difficult often at the onset of a "sore throat" to determine whether the ailment is diphtheria or not, to be on the safe side, the sufferer should be isolated until medical advice can be obtained. "An ounce of prevention," here as elsewhere, "is worth a pound of cure." By "isolated" is meant kept away from other persons as much as possible. For this purpose a room on the upper floor, away from the direct line of passage should be selected.

The room of a person sick with diphtheria should be large and easily aired. It must be kept well ventilated. There should be taken out of the room all ornaments, carpets, table covers, draperies, plush chairs, and other things that are not needed in it. Dogs, cats, birds, and fowls should be kept out of the room, and even out of the house. The patient must have plenty of fresh air, night and day. In winter the room should be heated with an open fire. If there is a fireplace have a fire in it, even if you must use other heat. A stove makes the worst kind of heat for a sick room. If a stove must be used, a pan or kettle of water should be put on it. The bed should be placed near the center of the room, without letting the air blow directly on the patient.

A sheet kept wet with a solution of carbolic acid (2 1/2 ounces of acid to one gallon of water) or with Standard Disinfectant No. 3, recommended on last page of this circular, ought to be hung over the door or doors communicating with the sick room. This will prevent, in a great measure, the virus from attaching itself to clothing, bedding, furniture, etc., in other rooms, and will obviate the necessity of a thorough disinfection of the rest of the house after the recovery or death of the patient. Hang this sheet on the opposite side from which the door opens.

If you can do so employ a professional nurse for the patient.

No other person beside the nurse and necessary attendants should be permitted in the room, and they should take special precautions not to carry the infection. Their communication with the rest of the family should be as restricted as possible. Do not make the sick room a place of family gathering.

Neither the nurse nor any other person should eat or drink anything in the sick room, or anything which has been there. Food which the patient has left should be burned or disinfected. The dishes which the patient uses should not be used by others, or washed with other dishes. They should be washed by themselves in boiling water.

While the liberal use of carbolic acid and other disinfectants in the room is recommended, there should not be any attempt to disinfect the rooms, when occupied, by the use of volatile chemical agents, such as carbolic acid, chlorine, etc. It cannot be done, and you but waste your time and annoy the patient. Neutralising odors by creating others does not constitute disinfection. Fresh air and absolute cleanliness are all that is necessary. Your physician may recommend the distillation of carbolic acid in the room

by means of boiling water, to prevent the passage of diphtheria virus in the air. This may be beneficial and can do no harm unless the odor worries the patient. In this, as all other matters, follow your physician's advice. He

desires that his patient shall recover, and recover speedily.

All discharges from the bowels should be received in vessels containing a quart of Standard Disinfectant No. 1 (acid), or Standard Disinfectant No. 2. Vomited matters and discharges from the lungs and throat should be received in vessels containing the same solution. Have this disinfectant continually on hand ready for use.

Standard Disinfectant No. 1 (acid) or Standard Disinfectant No. 2 should be always at hand for washing the floor or bed whenever soiled by discharges.

The discharges from the throat, mouth, and nose are especially dangerous and must be cared for at once. It is well to prepare a number of squares of old soft cloth (old sheets or pillow cases) to receive these discharges. The cloth should be burned as soon as soiled. If there is no fire in the sick room, it is convenient to have a small tub, containing the disinfecting solution, to receive these cloths until they can be carried from the room and burned.

All knives, forks, spoons, glasses, cups, and plates used by the patient must be disinfected at once by being put in a carbolic acid solution, and later boiled.

A wooden pail or tub containing Standard Disinfectant No. 3 should be kept in a room, and all blankets, sheets, towels, pillow slips, and other articles used about the patient's room should be put into this as soon as they are used and before they are taken from the room. They should be allowed to soak for two hours, then they must be taken out and boiled at once. Use old blankets on the bed and burn them afterwards.

Dirt and dust must be removed by cloths dampened with Standard Disinfectant No. 3, as sweeping and dusting are objectionable. These cloths should be at once thrown into the solution or into the fire.

Books, toys, and articles used to amuse the patient when convalescent are best disposed of by burning them in the room. Under no circumstances should toys be borrowed and returned to be used by the well. Never return a book taken from a public library. It must be burned.

No person from a house where diphtheria is should go into public assemblies, such as schools, concerts, or churches, or anywhere into the presence of children. No person in said house should leave the premises without first thoroughly washing the hands, face and hair, and brushing his clothing with a broom wet with Standard Disinfectant No. 3. Children who have had diphtheria should not be allowed to go to school or to mingle in any other way with the public while they remain infectious. The period of infection varies from two weeks in a very mild case to six or more weeks in a severe case.

A person who has had an attack of diphtheria may spread the disease for six weeks from the beginning of the sickness. Such person should not associate with others nor go to church or school or to any meeting, the person should have a certificate from the physician or health officer, setting forth that proper precautions have been taken during the sickness, and that the person is believed to be free from conveying the disease to others.

All persons recovering from diphtheria are dangerous. Dangerous also, and but in a slightly lesser degree, are all individuals, nurses, attendants, parents, brothers, sisters, other relatives, friends, acquaintances, neighbors, who have come in contact with the patient, or who have been in the infected rooms prior to disinfection of the same, unless their clothing and persons have been disinfected.

In the event of death, the body must be wrapped in a sheet thoroughly soaked in Standard Disinfectant No. 2 and then placed in an air tight coffin. Public funerals and wakes over such a body are forbidden. The coffin must not be opened nor the remains again exposed under any pretext whatsoever. The body cannot be transported by rail unless prepared in accordance with the rules of this Board and placed in an air tight metallic casket. Newspaper notices of such deaths should distinctly state that the deceased died of diphtheria.

STATE NEWS

In Fayette county twelve doctors will be invited from the vicinity at the county clerk's office as required by law.

The town of Fayetteville after being dry two years, voted in a wet ticket last week. At Fayette Station there are two saloons, which were reaping a rich harvest from the Fayetteville trade. That town had the disadvantage with no pecuniary benefit of the saloon.

Last year's turkey crop in Greenbrier county was a record breaker. Over \$3,000 worth of turkeys were shipped to one firm. At the top of the season trouble was experienced in getting refrigerator cars. At a guess the value of the turkeys last year was \$15,000. The largest or record weighed 52 pounds.

At the McDowell criminal court, which convened Monday, twenty-one prisoners are to be tried for murder, and there are ninety prisoners in jail awaiting trial. This seems to be the record.

At Rencoverte there is a contest over the election, which has been declared illegal, and therefore void, by the town council, on account of the form of ballot used. The new law provides that the ballot to be used in all elections held in the state shall have a half inch square at the right of each name on the ticket. At Rencoverte the old form of ballot was used, as was the case in every incorporated town of this county except Marlinton. The defeated candidate for mayor asked a recount, which was granted, showing him beaten by a majority of five votes. Samuel Workman, the mayor-elect then asked for a certificate of election. This was refused, and then his late opponent made a motion for another election. This was overruled. The matter will be taken to court.

At the town Fayette only four votes were cast in the recent municipal election. Some body stole the ballots and the other faction sent a lot of voters out of town. Other ballots were procured, and then the council could not be coerced. Some taxpayers appealed to the circuit court, and a mandamus soon brought them together to canvas the returns.

W. H. Sawyers, editor of the Hinton Herald, has been appointed police judge of his city.

Sheriff Carter, of Wood county this state, on Jan. 6th received a check for \$450 from Tax Commissioner White, which was collected from the administrator of the estate of Ransom Rector, deceased, because the latter died not giving the full value of his personal property to the assessor. This is the penalty provided by the new law, now in effect, and it is the first time it has been enforced by the state.

After breaking the rope with which they were hoisting a flag to the top of a 50 foot pole, one of the pupils of the Dug Hill school near Anthony, climbed the pole, which was smoothly shaved, without aid and put up the bunting,

POLITICAL SITUATION.

There will be an election this year, state and national, and the time is not far off when candidates will be chosen by the political parties for the various offices.

There are, according to general report, influential Democrats in this state who are opposed to Mr. Bryan's nomination for president and who hope to see a delegation go from the state that will oppose him in the convention. The Review believes such a movement now would be unfortunate. These gentlemen, as we understand it, are not hostile to Mr. Bryan personally, but do not regard him as the most available man.

However, that may be Bryan's nomination is a foregone conclusion, so why create party differences and defection by opposing it. Not only that, but Roosevelt's self elimination, certainly increases Bryan's availability, leaves him the logical Democratic candidate and especially is this true if the old line Republican Reactionaries dictate the Republican nomination.

Bryan polled more votes in 1896 than any candidate ever did before or could have done then. He did as well in 1900 as any Democrat could have done and we believe can poll as many if not more votes in this year of 1908 than any other Democrat. He is clean, honest and able. We do not concur in his government ownership views, but can any man be nominated for any office whose every opinion would coincide with our own?

Mr. Bryan, for pointing out impending financial evils and demanding strict corporation and trust regulation, ten years ago, was roundly denounced as a socialist. Events have since proved his foresight and demonstrated the soundness of his judgment. The people are bent upon reform in public and financial affairs and they will tolerate no retreat. The Democratic masses will not creak the fiasco of four years ago, but they will insist upon Bryan heading the ticket again.

Can he be elected? Conditions are certainly more favorable for Democratic success than for a quarter of a century.

Prophecies are fruitless, but certainly the situation is most hopeful and Democrats can afford to be optimistic.

What is needed and all that is needed is unity, saneness and aggressive harmony. The Democratic voters should demand this of their leaders and representatives and permit rivalries and factionalism to jeopardize the splendid chance for success that confronts us in the state and nation.

In the state the Republican party will nominate for Governor, in all probability, a candidate exceptionally weak in everything save his abject loyalty to certain corporation interests. There is a large and respectable element in the Republican party that will spew him and his methods and machine if given a proper and decent incentive, coupled with a reasonable hope of Democratic success.

However, if factional feeling, personal ambitions and a vindictive desire on the part of one set to get even with another crowd, dominates the Democratic councils and conventions, not only can we not hope for support from high minded Republican voters, disgusted with the rotten machine methods in their own party, but we cannot count upon the active assistance of many of the best men in our own ranks. That no inconsiderable number of them feel that we have had too much of that already can be easily ascertained by a talk with the rank and file.

The party workers, Democrats

in West Virginia, who do not traffic with the Republican Machine or cling to their party in the hope of personal reward or personal honors, but believe in Democratic principles and desire to see their party succeed because they believe it will give the people better government, state and national, should put their heads together, in this state especially, and serve notice that there are to be no factional fights and no feuds in the Democratic party in this hopeful year and that the men or men who show a disposition to strive for "control" will be relegated to a back seat.

Let the Democratic press of the state sell on the rank and file of the party to do this, point out the folly, foolishness and undemocratic spirit in pursuing any other course and if there be any who desire to exploit the party for personal glory or pecuniary interest they will soon learn they are engaged in a dangerous business. This is a time for plain speech. It is too late when schemes are hatched, plans laid and factional forces are on the firing line.

The writer, who has an opportunity to observe the result of factional fights on elections, feels that he can afford to sound a warning to the party now on this subject because he is a candidate for no office, has no axe to grind and no political enemies to punish. He has no animosities, only gratitude for loyal support from every quarter when a candidate himself, and now has but one desire and that is to see Democratic success in the state and nation, because he believes that such Democratic success with simple, conservative and honest Democratic government and a rest from the present centralizing and imperaling tendencies would be infinitely better for the country and its people.—Hampshire Review, John J. Ceranwell, Editor.

It is said that a janitor of a West Virginia school threw up his job because the pupils were asked to find the greatest common divisor and the common multiple, and he was afraid he would be blamed for looking.

Seven railway telegraph offices on the New River Division were closed on account of the light traffic resulting from the recent panic.

At Powelton, Fayette county, a little girl was killed by the explosion of a keg of powder, which was kept in a closet. The cause of the explosion is not known.

Hereafter members of the State National Guard will be paid for attending drill. The scale ranges from 25 cents for privates to 60 cents for first Lieutenants.

The Covington Machine Co. has filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the C. & O., charging an excessive, unreasonable and discriminatory rate on coke from the New River fields.

The mill of the White Oak Lumber Co., at Bearbro, Fayette county, was burned last Friday night. Loss about \$15,000 partially covered by insurance.

George Hoxie Meffert, of Kansas city, Mo., son of Col. George Henry Meffert, formerly of Pocahontas county, now of Washington, D. C., and Miss Lucy Randolph Mason, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Beverly R. Mason, of Washington, D. C., were married Tuesday evening, the 7th inst., at St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, Washington, Bishop C. K. Nelson of Georgia, uncle of the bride, officiating, assisted by the Rector, Rev. Herbert S. Smith. Judge C. Forrest Moore, of New York, uncle of the groom, was one of the makers.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE

To limit the amount or rate of levies for taxation by county courts; all boards of education, and the authorities of cities, towns and villages; and to regulate the laying of such levies, and the collection and disbursement of the taxes arising from such levies and other funds.

To prescribe the duties of county officers; to provide that all such officers be paid an annual salary for their services, and to fix the amount of such salaries and prescribe the manner of payment thereof.

To provide for supplying assistants to county officers and fix their compensation, and provide for the payment of the same.

To prescribe the fees that shall be charged by county officers, the time and manner of their collection, and the method of accounting and paying the same into the treasury.

To fix the commission allowed to sheriff and others for the collection and disbursement of taxes and other public revenues.

To prescribe the purposes for which and the manner in which indebtedness may be incurred by counties, districts, boards of education, and municipalities; how bonds may be issued for such indebtedness, and how such bonds and indebtedness shall be paid.

To provide for the care, safeguarding and investment of sinking funds set apart for the payment of the indebtedness of counties, districts, boards of education, and municipalities.

To provide for the supervision of public offices and institutions, and to establish a uniform system of public moneys.

To limit the number of the officers, clerks, attaches and other employees of the legislature; to fix their compensation and manner of payment; to prescribe how payments shall be authorized and made out of the funds for contingent or other expenses of the Legislature.

To amend sections 84 to 107a of chapter 29 of the code, concerning the assessment of property for taxation by the board of public works.

To amend chapter 32 of the code, concerning license and license taxes, in the following particulars: To amend or repeal section 120a concerning the sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors by social clubs.

To prescribe penalties other than criminal for failure to procure license required by law, and to provide for the enforcement of such penalties.

To make more effectual the prohibition against selling intoxicating liquors on Sunday.

To repeal section 121 of said chapter, the same being obsolete.

To require license for soliciting or receiving orders for intoxicating liquors.

To amend section 18 of said chapter, concerning the rate of license-tax imposed on dealers in intoxicating liquors by municipalities and to provide for the imposition of a State tax equal to the municipal rate.

To provide for the collection of delinquent license-tax by the State Tax Commissioner.

To provide that licenses expiring with the 30th day of April, 1908, may be granted so as to expire with the 30th day of June, 1909.

To make injunction a remedy in case of violation of the license laws.

To amend the laws concerning elections by the people in the following particulars:

Section 34 of chapter 3 of the code, relating to the farm and preparation of ballots.

Sections 91 to 117 of chapter 3

of the code, relating to the registration of voters.

To prohibit fraud, bribery, and corruption in elections, and in the nomination of candidates for public office; to prevent the corrupt use of money by candidates for nomination or election, and the solicitation of money or other thing of value from such candidates.

To provide that no prosecution shall be had for a violation of the law concerning elections by the people, of the laws concerning offenses relating to elections, or of any law relating to the nomination of candidates for public office unless indictment to be found or presentment made or prosecution begun for the offense within one year after the same was committed.

To make additional appropriation of money to protect and defend the interest of this State in the controversy now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, concerning the debt of the State of Virginia existing prior to the first day of January, 1861, and to take such other action concerning this subject as the Legislature may see fit.

To adopt and submit to the people for ratification amendments to the Constitution.

To create commissions or committees to investigate and report on such subjects as may be prescribed in the acts or resolutions creating them.

To adopt and make authority, by act or resolution, the compilation of the laws of this State, entitled the "Code of 1906," and the "Supplement of 1907" there to published by the West Publishing Company, and to provide how future editions of said books may be made authority.

To amend and revise the laws concerning education as contained in chapter 45 of the code of 1906, as amended by the acts of the Legislature of 1907.

To receive, consider, and act upon any report that may be made by the joint committee appointed pursuant to a joint resolution adopted on the 6th day of February, 1907, entitled, "Appointing a committee of the Legislature to investigate mine disasters and report to the legislature;" and to amend the laws relating to the inspection of coal mines and the mining of coal.

To provide for the examination and supervision of all trust, guaranty, surety or bonding companies.

To amend chapter 55 of the code so far as it relates to the organization and operation of farm mutual cooperative fire insurance companies and fraternal beneficiary societies.

To amend chapter 14 of the acts of the extra session of 1907, concerning the protection of sheep.

To amend chapter 18 of the code, known as the Military Code so as to conform the same to laws (Continued on Page 2)

Real Estate Transfers

Heirs of Louisa B. Tibbs and others to Howard H. Walker and others part of 16 acres, Brush, Edray district.

R. M. Griffin and wife to George Sensabaugh, 80 acres on Clover Creek, in Edray District.

T. S. McNeel special commissioner to Cinda A. Shinnberry, 78 acres on Clover Creek, Levi Beverage estate, \$1100.

Leah W. Sydenstricker to George W. Callison, one sixth interest in lot in Hillsboro.

R. M. Beard and wife to G. O. Beard, interest in Moffet Beard land, Levels district.

W. A. G. Sharp and Mary A. Sharp, partition of 59 acres on North Fork of Knapps Creek, Huntersville district.

Board of Education of Edray district to Mrs. Georgia L. Dilley, old school building in Marlinton, \$905.00.